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General Harrison's Northern Trip.

For reasons set forth elsewhere in this issue of the Journal, the trip of ex-President Harrison to Fort Wayne has been postponed until Friday. With this exception, the programme as previously announced will be carried out, beginning with the departure of General Harrison from this city on Friday, instead of Thursday morning.

Is there an intelligent man who wants a repetition of the present Democratic Congress?

If there is any contemptible trick that the Democratic managers are not trying in Indianapolis it is one which they do not

Every man who depends upon good times for a living should do all in his power to elect Republican Representatives to Con-

Democrats are violently opposed to any increase of the regular army, but they keep the ranks of the army of unemployed full to overflowing.

"Punish the pension frauds," shouts the Detroit Free Press. Certainly, but prove pensioners to be frauds before the punishment is inflicted.

How much of the extra \$20,000 paid a foreign bridge company over the price at which a home company would have built it has gone into the Democratic corruption fund in this county?

Bynum wants no competition in the few matters in which he is interested, consequently he made his own son naval cadet without opening the reward to the young men of the Seventh district.

It will be just the thing for Governor Mc-Kinley to go to Louisiana and proclaim Republican protection, as no part of the country profited more by it and no section has lost more by its removal.

The Whisky Trust should do something handsome for the Voorhees party in Indiana, because the Senator was the man who sacrificed every industry of the State to secure the passage of the whisky job.

The new tariff bill increases the McKinley duty on cut nails from 18 per cent. ad valorem to 25 per cent. Cut nails are the principal article of manufacture in Wheeling, the principal city in Mr. Wilson's State.

If the Republican candidates only were to be benefited by a Republican victory in Indiana it would be a matter of very little consequence, but the issue involves the welfare of every man and woman who earns a living by daily toll.

The County Commissioners find no time in which to explain why they let an outside company have a bridge contract for \$60,000 which the Brown-Ketcham Company would have taken for \$40,000, employing Marion county mechanics to do the work.

It is characteristic of the German people that in the midst of all the distractions of politics and business, of wars and rumors of wars, they can find time to join enthusiastically in celebrating the semi-centennial jubilee of a favorite musical composer.

If ex-Queen Liliuokalani is really ill she is entitled to sympathy, but if she is merely making believe in order to elicit'a letter of sympathy from her great and good friend Grover, she should not receive any encouragement, Mr. Cleveland has quit writing letters.

In one of the last tariff speeches Mr. Bynum made in the House he suggested that a duty of 15 or 20 per cent. would, in his judgment, be better. If a cut of the duties to 35 per cent. has knocked wages down 20 or 30 per cent., a full Bynum reduction would cut them 35 or 40 per cent.

It does not cause one to have greater confidence in Senator Voorhees as a prophet to notice that wool, which he predicted would be higher by Oct. 15 than it was under the McKinley law, has been falling in the London market, 225,000 bales being offered and 63,000 bales withdrawn because of unsatisfactory prices.

The announcement that the directors of the Washington Park Club, of Chicago, have voted to discontinue racing has caused considerable excitement in what is called the turf world. The reasons given for this action are based, it is said, upon the popular clamor against pool selling and the degeneration of racing from a high class sport to what is considered by many to be a species of gambling. This sentiment finds further expression in the amendment to the New York Constitution, now pending before the people, which prohibits every form of bookmaking and pool selling on races. If the amendment passes it will not

but put an end to speed contests at fairs, and may thus indirectly cripple the horse breeding industry. If this result should follow it will be largely due to horsemen themselves and the managers of driving and racing clubs, who have not only winked at but encouraged the growth of gambling in connection with speed contests.

BYNUM'S EXPOSED FALLACY.

One of the free-trade theories which Mr. Bynum has learned out of the books of other free-trade theorists in other countries while dwelling apart from his constituents is that if wages are reduced here they will be increased abroad, and thus the foreign wage earner will be benefited at the expense of the American competitor. The practical man of affairs knows that this theory, which Mr. Bynum has committed to memory from some British theorist, is absurd. With such competition as there now is in every country to undersell all the others in the markets, an equalization of wages the world over is an absurdity. Competition of that sort never levels up, but down. Its study is to reduce the cost of production so as to undersell. This done in part by machinery, but more largely by a reduction of wages.

But Mr. Bynum has had a practical illustration of the absurdity of his theory. Many of the Welsh tin-place factories have long been idle. With the reduction of the duty on plates nearly one-half, the Welsh people have started up their factories. Did the Welsh plate manufacturers increase the wages of their employes to come nearer the reduced wages of their American competitors? Not a bit of it. They put their men, who had long been out of employment, to work at wages averaging 20 per cent. less than when work was suspended, months ago. If the Bynum theory had not been an absurdity these British plate makers would have advanced the wages of their men 20 per cent. Monopolies such as the tin-plate makers of Wales have maintained for twenty years are not sustained by advancing wages, but by reducing them, And when the duty is but 15 or 20 per cent ad valorem, as Mr. Bynum suggested in a speech in Congress a few months ago wages in Europe will be no higher, but those in the United States must be reduced to the British level or production must cease. Fortunately, all classes of wage earners coming into competition with foreigners have come to this conclusion since the Democratic party came into power.

HOW WILL IT WORK?

The tin-plate industry is the one which may be used as an illustration in showing the competition which will increase with lower tariffs. The high priced men in the manufacture are paid from \$6 to \$8 per day because their labor is exhausting and requires experience and skill. In Wales the same labor is paid from \$2 to \$2.50 a day. That is, wages for the skilled mechanics are nearly three times as high here as in England. The unskilled labor in this country ranges from \$3 to \$8 per week, against \$1.50 to \$5 in Wales. In other words, unskilled labor in the tin industry is paid from 60 to 100 per cent. more here than in Wales. Despite the reports of the Democratic orators and free-trade theorists, the workman in this industry can turn out no more goods than in Wales.

When it comes to shipment, the advantage is in favor of Wales. It does not cost so much per box to place Welsh tin plates in New York, Boston and Baltimore as it does to ship them from Elwood to Indianapolis. Once in this country, through the favoritism of the trunk lines, British plates can be shipped from New York to points west of the Missouri river 30 per cent. cheaper than the railroads will ship them from Elwood to the same points. This is a gross injustice, but it is nevertheless fact. The Chicago and the Indianapolis rate from New York is only one cent a box more than from Elwood, while the Milwaukee rate is one cent less. To more than half the country the rate of transportation of British plates is less than that

charged for American. The duty on a box of tin plates weighing 100 pounds is \$1.20. Now, that is practically all that prevents the British tin-plate maker, paying from 60 to 300 per cent. less for his labor, from capturing the American market. As the transportation is cheaper, on the whole, from Great Britain than from any American tin-plate factory to its consumer. It is as plain as that two and two make four that the wages for tin-plate workers must be the same in the two countries under absolute free trade. It was found that the McKinley duty of 2.2 cents a pound enabled the American plate maker to pay the much higher wages. That duty having been reduced to 1.2 cents, it stands to reason that the wages of the tin-plate maker here must be reduced to a figure which will enable the American maker to put his product upon the market at as low cost, duty included, as can the British maker. To the end that they may drive the American plate maker out of the business, the Welsh factories have been started with a reduction of wages of 20 per cent. What is true of tin is true of all competing industries-the lower the duty the lower the wages, and the lower the duty the more of the home

The promoters of the good citizenship movement should be careful lest they give it the aspect of a holier-than-thou movement, and thereby, perhaps, prejudice the cause they are trying to promote. The eager publicity which is given to the fact that some places have been found where liquor was sold on Sunday seems to savor of an attempt to prove the superior morality and good citizenship of those who made the discovery at the expense of the present city government. Now, everybody who is at all conversant with the facts knows that no previous administration of either party could be at all compared to the present one in the honesty, determination and energy with which it has sought to enforce the Sunday closing law. The Mayor, the Board of Public Safety, the superintendent of police and the patrolmen have co-operated in an effort to enforce the law such as has never been made before, and if they have failed in any degree it simply demonstrates the impossibility of sealing up four hun-

market will be taken from the American.

poor encouragement for a city government which is trying its best to keep faith with the people and enforce the law to find itself attacked in the rear by an organization which, while doubtless actuated by the best of motives, has as yet shown no disposition to co-operate with the authorities or to aid them in the work of enforcing the law.

John Swinton, of New York, in a speech delivered at a Populist meeting a few nights ago, attacked General Schofield, of the United States army, who, in a report made last week, recommended that the President be given power to increase the army if he finds such action necessary "in times of foreign invasion or domestic disturbance." "The two satanic parties," said the speaker, "have brought us to the verge of danger, according to Schoffeld. Why is not this man hanged to the gallows, like Benedict Arnold?" Then, when some one in the audience laughed, he shouted: "A man who laughs now is a traitor. This thing ought to rouse indignation that would put a gun or a bomb in every man's hand." This man Swinton, who now talks like a raving Anarchist, was once a respectable journalist, having been for several years editor of the New York Times, when it was a Republican paper, and later of the New York Sun. Originally an ardent Republican, the first step in his downward career was to become a Democrat, then a labor agitator, and from that he has lapsed into open anarchism. His career points a

The New York correspondent of the Pittsburg Dispatch says that, instead of being the strongest candidate the Democracy could have named, Senator Hill is the weakest. All the foes he has made are after him, while all his frantic efforts to patch up a truce have not availed. In the city of New York he is in a row with Tammany because he desires to have a State ticket printed with the anti-Tammany city ticket appended. If he does this Tammany will not be solid. If he yields to Tammany, the Grace Democracy will not pretend to support Hill. There is the same quarrel over the local part of the ticket between the McLaughlin ring and the antis in Brooklyn. The correspondent says that the leaders of the Democratic machine have no courage, while wagers at even money may be had in the city that Morton's plurality will be

The Chicago Tribune says the list of former Democrats in that city who wil vote the Republican ticket this year is growing so rapidly that it begins to form an important feature of the campaign. Among the latest mentioned is C. H Schwab, who was the city controller under Mayor Harrison and prominent in Demo-

cratic councils for many years. He says: I never was in a cord with the Democrats on the tariff question, and as Mr. Wilson says the tariff reform has only just begun I believe something should be done to change the administration. Tariff legislation has always had a depressing effect on the industries of this country, and if the Democrats intend to open the question again I want to do what little I can to avert it.

Where there is one disgusted Democrat who thus declares his intention of voting the Republican ticket this year there are doubtless a score who will do it without saying anything about it.

The volume of trade depends mainly upon the amount of money which the mass of the people earn at wages and salaries, obtain for the products of the farm and factory, and as the profits of traffic, but when the great river of wages runs low, or when wages are reduced, the volume of trade will diminish and dull times is the result.

When the Democratic managers appealed to Senator Voorhees to go to Ohio, says the Pittsburg Dispatch, he declined, saying "If I go out of my own State at this time, when everything looks so dark for us, my people would tear me to pieces." For once Mr. Voorhees was right; everything looks so very dark for the Indiana Democracy.

It seems impossible that the northern tour of General Harrison could surpass in crowds and enthusiasm that which he made south last week, but the advices of the State committee indicate that if the weather is favorable the tour will surpass anything ever known in Indiana in the way of a political demonstration.

Under the lead of the impetuous Mr. A. W. Thurman the Ohio Democracy is reported to be demoralized as well as disorganized. The free silver platform has digusted many men who furnish the sinews, while the noisy dictation of the ex-baseball manager distracts rather than unites.

The United States contains one-twentieth of the world's population and consumes enefifth of the products of the world's labor in value. It is the best market in the world, and should be kept for Americans.

Marion county needs County Commissioners who will know enough business or be honest enough to purchase lumber at the market price instead of paying 40 per cent. above that figure.

Every dollar's worth of foreign goods taking the place of a dollar's worth which can be made at home takes 85 cents' worth of employment from American wage earners.

While it may not be possible to secure a candidate for county clerk with the experience of the late Mr. Joyce, the Republican committee can easily find a man for the position whose reputation for honesty and capacity will be up to the high standard of the entire Republican county ticket. To secure such a candidate should be the purpose of every member of the committee before everything else, and when such a selection is made every good Republican will give the whole ticket the same earnest support he did when the name of the much lamented Joyce was at

The Controller of the Currency has issued orders for the payment of another dividend of 6 per cent, to the creditors of the Columbia National Bank of Chicago, making 61 per cent, in all paid thus far. This is the bank of which Zimri Dwiggins was president, whose failure embarrassed several other banks, and which it was thought would not pay more than 50 cents on the dollar. It is now thought the creditors will get 70 per cent.

Ping-Yang, in northern Corea, the place where the great battle of Sept. 15 was fought, was the first "literary center" in the peninsular kingdom. Its chief author was an ancestor of Confucius named Kishi, who, gathering up his writing materials

eastward into Corean regions. His name is greatly venerated, and many tablets still exist in his honor in the northern parts of Corea.

Willow Branch: The interest-bearing debt of the United States, Oct. 1, 1894, was \$635,042,810, against \$585,034,260 when Gen. Harrison went out of office. During September the debt was increased \$7,228,377.89.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

Doubtful. "Is Timmins going to vote for you?" "Well, he said he was, and the next minute he asked me what business I expected to go into after the election," replied the candidate.

Usual Result. Young Mother Hubbard Went to the cupboard To get the poor tramp a pie; Quite toothsome he found it. And rapidly downed it,

Then crawled in a box car to die. Unadvisable.

occupation. I'm tired of being a useless expense to you." "Not much you won't," responded the parent. "My creditors would think I was almost broke, and be down on me all at

"Papa," said the earnest young woman,

I feel that I ought to learn some useful

once." Hansom.

"What are you reading?" asked the old

"Oh, it is just the lovellest story about a young woman who fell in love with a handsome painter." "Well," said the old man, "she might of

did worse than that. Them carriage painters makes pretty good wages."

SHREDS AND PATCHES. Wishes are fathers of all the thoughts that some greedy people have.-Galveston

North Carolina has 7,000 clay eaters. Every one of them wants the earth.-Chicago A cynic rises to remark that if Eve had

anything at all on it was probably a fall nat.-Buffalo Courier. Without any regard to the new tariff, the only duty on football is to win .- Philadel-Jillson says the honest maker of a note dways looks forward to paying it with

interest.-Buffalo Courier. The Emperor of Germany's sentiment appears to be that if he had not been Wilam he would be Pooh Bah.-Washington

Every man should have a keen appreciaion of his own abilities and of the necessity of keeping his estimate to himself Colonel Breckinridge says that he "knows

not what the future has in store for him." Nobody will question this statement.-New York World. Mrs. Lease says when she quits talking

she wants to be buried. Of course, Dead people must always be buried.—Kansas City Journal. What part of the bicycle is it where the eminine rider deposits her gum when she would rest her pretty teeth?-St. Louis

Post-Dispatch. Li Hung Chang is not fond of comic opera, but there is reason to think that he is about ready to listen to the "Mikado."

-New York World. "The tongue of woman is smaller than that of man." So? And was it from this came the expression, "Little, but O Moses?"

-Boston Transcript. Feminine Voice (from lower berth)-Porter! Porter! Masculine Voice (from upper berth on opposite side)-Very sorry, madam, we have nothing but beer.-Truth. Ardent Politician (with an eye to November)-Well, what do you think of the outlook? Sporting Character-Well, Corbett's got to meet him, that's all.-New York

The acknowledged kings and queens of the earth are not the real despots. They only order their subjects' lives and actions. There are people, even in the humblest walks, who endeavor to rule all other people's minds and consciences.—Boston Transcript.

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Richmond Independent says that in his speech in that city Mr. Myers offered the excuse for the cut in wages of the glass blowers, that they have been getting too

The Elkhart Journal is cruel enough to revive war memories by remarking that 'Dan Voorhees has been posing as the soldler's friend since his Sunday school book scheme failed."

The Elwood Call Leader warns Republicans not to believe all they hear about Democrats going to vote the Populist ticket this fall. "When the time comes," it says, "they generally put in a Demo-

Commenting on the fact that the Democrats control the election machinery in this State, the Seymour Republican says: "If the State is reclaimed from them it will require hard and persistent work from now on until after election day.

Hon, O. Z. Hubbell begun his speech at Goshen by remarking that a Goshen horse had just paced a mile in 2:04 at Sioux City. This was fast going, he said, but nothing to compare to the pace with which Republican sentiment was sweeping over the country at this time.

The Corydon Republican says there is much unfavorable comment upon the fact that "Judge Zenor, the presiding judge of this judicial circuit, has so transcended the proprieties of the important and exalted position which he holds as to deliver partisan political speeches, particularly within the circuit in which he presides.'

The Bedford Mail says Senator Voorhees drew a fair sized crowd at that place, and adds: "There is good reason why the people should be anxious to see this Democratic apostle, because he has been in the front rank during the present administra-tion—an administration which has shown more incapacity and produced greater harm than any other the country has ever

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

Green Coats and his wife, of Moberly, Mo., who were slaves before the war, have just celebrated their golden wedding. Mrs. Caroline E. Haskell, of Chicago, has opened the subscription list for a Swing memorial chapel with a check for \$10,000, The University of Chicago will be the place for the memorial.

Since the assassination of M. Carnot the cutier at Oette, who sold the dagger to the murderer has, it is said, been inundated with orders for weapons of similar pattern and size to that used on the fatal night at Lyons.

The latest pretender to the "throne" of France is Mohammed-ben-Bourbon, He claims descent from one of the Bourbon princes, who went to Algiers at the time of Louis XIV. He is a cattle dealer at Bougie, in Algeria.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes's death has been attributed to various causes, but it s interesting to note that the official certificate of death, signed by the attending physician, gives the cause as old age. Only this and nothing more. Every Friday the Duchess D'Uzes, the

wealthiest woman in France, puts on the

ordinary dress of a nurse, and, going to the cancer hospital, acts as one of the regular attendants, placing herself entirely under the orders of the superintendent. The Youth's Companion tells of a very confusing epitaph in a churchyard near Londonderry, Ireland. It is as follows:

"Here lies the remains of Thomas Nicholls,

who died in Philadelphia, March, 1783. Had he lived he would have been buried here." The Rothschilds smoke the most costly cigars that are made-the "Henry Clay Sobranos," which cost nearly 5 shillings. These are wrapped in gold leaf and packed in little inlaid cedarwood cabinets. These millionaire princes buy three cabinets at a time, containing 42,000 cigars, 20,000 Havanas, and one kind originally made for Marshal Prim as a present for Napoleon III, at a cost of 30,000 francs. Each cigar was tipped with gold at each end and stamped with the imperial N in gold. The Rev. Sabine Baring-Gould, the author

of the popular hymn "Onward, Christian

Soldier," is at once a country parson, a

county squire, a lord of the manor, a ser-

ligion, a popular novelist and a poet. He has written fifty books, is deeply versed in mediaeval myths and legends and at the same time is in sympathy with modern life and progress. He is sixty years old, and lives in the beautiful old Elizabethan Manor House at Lew Frenchard, where the Gould family have lived ever since the days of James I.

CASE OF PERJURY

K. L. ROWE, ONE OF THE SENTINEL'S WITNESSES, ADMITS HE LIED.

Acknowledges He Swore Falsely in Every Detail Against Mr. Henry -Intimation of Bribery.

The Journal presents to-day an affidavit which shows the lying nature of the charges against Charles L. Henry in the Sentinel with reference to the relations that Mr. Henry sustains to organized labor. It had been considered that these charges were shattered by affidavits printed in the Journal of Oct. 5, and no further attention would have been paid to them except that evidence was obtained yesterday which stamps one of the sworn statements of the Sentinel as rank perjury. It is not often that a liar of this brand becomes so pliable a tool.

The last affidavits printed contained one by Kemerson L. Rowe, who was unknown to Mr. Henry or to any one connected with organized labor or with the street-railway company of Anderson. He was an utter stranger and the story printed and apparently sworn to over his name was on its face apparently a bare forgery. It was not until yesterday that the man was found. He was at work in one of the factories and proved to be an absolute stranger. He was questioned as to why he had made the affidavit and what induced him to sign such a statement, when he knew that he had never seen Mr. Henry in his office or conversed with him any place else. He saw that he had been caught in a perjury and denied that he was sworn to the statement in the Sentinel. He denied every other allegation which appared over his name, and said he was willing to make oath to that effect. His sworn | The Resolutions Which the National Finstatement, to which his name appears in his own handwriting, was obtained. His former readiness to make oath to statements that he knew were false detracts from anything he would say, but it proves that his latest assertions, the denials, are true not because he said them, but because in them he acknowledges palpable false-hood in the first statement. His affidavit is as follows:

State of Indiana, Madison county, ss. Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, who, being duly sworn on his oath makes the following statement: I am the same Kemerson L. Rowe who signed the amdavit published in the issue of the Indianpaolis Sentinel of the date of Oct. 12, 1894, of which the following is a correct copy:

Personally came before me Kemerson L. Rowe, who, being duly sworn, testifies to the following facts: "I am a railroader by occupation and have been a resident of Anderson for the past year or more. At present I am at work as engineer. I have known Charles L. Henry and Len Cox, the superintendent the Anderson Street-railway Company. In June, 1893, was the first time I ever met Mr. Henry. The matter of organizing his motormen and conductors into a union had been considered by the Madison County Federation of Labor, and as one of the committee appointed to wait upon Mr. Henry to see about this matter I called at his office in the postoffice block and then and there talked with him relative to the matter of organizing his motormen and other employes. He said he would not give his consent to such a movement, and furthermore stated that he would not have a dollar invested in any kind of an enterprise controlled by organized labor or where

he had to deal with it. "The interview did not last more than a few minutes, but it was sufficient to convince myself and other members of the committee that it was no use to talk with him about the matter, as ne was bitterly opposed to the matter of organizing his conductors and motormen. During this talk he said that he did not think workingmen should organize because it was really a detriment to their own interests. The laboring men of Anderson who belonged to organizations talked a great deal about this matter, and it was generally known among them that he was opposed to labor organization in all its forms.

'After the motormen and conductors had been dismissed from the service of the company it was generally understood in labor circles that these men had been dismissed because of their known sympathy with organized labor and because they were known to have figured in the attempt to organize a union. I have noticed that every one of the boys who figured in this matter have since been discharged by Superintendent Cox and presumably upon Mr. Henry's orders.

am also personally acquainted with Len Cox, the superintendent of the electric railroad in Anderson, owned and operated by Mr. Henry. I have heard him state on numerous occasions that Mr. Henry had no use for organized labor and that when he (Henry) could not run his business without the aid of unions he would quit.

"I will state further that from my posttion in the local labor circles I had every opportunity to know of all movements ooking to the organization of new unions, and that I took a prominent part in attempting to organize a number of the menin Mr. Henry's employ. "KEMERSON L. ROWE.

"Subscribed and sworn to before me this 8th day of October, 1894. "HOWARD GATES, Notary Public."

"I now state upon my oath that the above affidavit, published in said Indianapolls Sentinel, is false in every particular. I never acted upon a committee appointed to wait upon Charles L. Henry, president of the Electric Street-railway Company of this city, to ascertain his views upon the organization of his motormen and other employes into a union labor organization; neither did I ever hear of any such committee ever having been appointed by the Madison County Federation of Labor for the purpose of interviewing Mr. Henry on the subject of labor organizations or to ascertain his views relative to the organization of the street-railway employes into a labor union. I never was, as alleged in the above affidavit, in Mr. Henry's office at any time, nor have I ever held any conversation with Mr. Henry at any time upon any subject. I may nave spoken to im in bidding him the time of day, but nothing more. The statement in said affi-davit that I heard Len Cox, the superintendent of the electric street railway, say that Mr. Henry was opposed to organized labor, is untrue and wholly false. I never had any conversation with Mr. Cox relative to Mr. Henry's position in regard to labor unions. I further state that I have not heard Mr. Henry condemned in labor circles, but, on the contrary, have heard the statement frequently made that he has furnished employment for large numbers of men at remunerative wages.

"I desire to state that in signing the above affidavit, so published in the Indianapolis Sentinel, that I was taken to the office of the Anderson Democrat, where I signed the affidavit as published in the In-dianapolis Sentinel. I did not know, personally, any one of the gentlemen who were present when I signed said affidavit, nor the ones who asked me to sign said affidavit, and I further state that they never read to me said affidavit, nor did they fully state to me its contents. "KEMERSON L. ROWE.

"Subscribed and sworn to before the undersigned, this 16th day of October, 1894.
"S. M. KELTNER, Notary Public."

HIS SECOND NOON MEETING. Mr. Henry Speaks Again to the Work-

ingmen.

Yesterday Charles L. Henry had a second noon hour meeting at Blackford and West Washington streets, near three manufactories, the iron works of Chandler & Taylor, the Acme flour milis and the Merritt woolen mills. Between 150 and 200 voters were waiting the arrival of Mr. Henry and many of them gave him a very cordial greeting. Nearly all of them were employed in the industries referred to. Bynum's organ with the Anderson libel had been circulated before Mr. Henry arrived and several were handed to him. Mr. Henry was introduced to the audience by J. H. Pickcupp, a foreman in the woolen mill. Mr. Henry said the question of the campaign was scarcely one of party politics, but of the home, the family and the pocket. After briefly contrasting the present with two years ago, Mr. Henry said that the lord who introduced Chairman Wilson at the London banquet in his honor remarked that the new American tariff had already improved the business of Yorkshire and other woolen mills "What does that mean?" asked Mr. Henry "Simply that the Democratic tariff enables British woolen goods to be

years ago. It means that foreign goods will crowd out the home made and the products of the foreign worker will take the place of that of the home worker. As there is not a market for both, the foreign worker pushes out the home worker and leaves him to idleness. If the foreign manufacturer of boilers and machinery are able to take the American market from Chandler & Taylor, or any part of it, they take also the employment of the mechanics they have employed; if Yorkshire woolens are put on shelves which have been filled by Merritt's goods, Merritt's employes must ose the employment which they have had. When the present Congress threw away the market of Cuba, Brazil and other countries for a million barrels of flour, it gave the supplying of that flour to other nations and the men working in Indiana and other flour mills lost the employment which the making of that flour gave. We believe that the American markets belong to Americans while the free-trade party thinks differ-

After proceeding on this line for a time, Mr. Henry unfolded one of the Sentinel extras. "I am charged by four men in affi-davits of being hostile to organized labor," he said. "I have not a word to say against the men making them-two of them were conductors that we had no work for and two were men that we did not want. There was no question of labor organization in it. There also are the affidavits of twentytwo men now in the employ of the company-a third of whom have been Demoerats, and the superintendent, a hide-bound Democrat. They swear that they never heard of these charges and that they are false—twenty-two to four. Now I have to say that in all the years I have been manufacturing, I never had a particle of trouble with organized labor. All the factories or glass works which I have managed were filled with men belonging to labor organizations. More, the window-glass workers, all of whom belong to the strongest union in Anderson-Democrats as well as Republicans-after this slander of the Sentinel, organized the Henry Window-glass Workers Club, and all of them joined but one. I leave the men of the labor unions whom I have employed and whom I never had any trouble with, to arswer this slander, as they have. It gives me great satisfaction to know that I have no stancher supporters than the union men of the Anderson glass If there had been an honest doubt on this

subject, the candid statements of Mr. Henry removed it. Just before Mr. Heary began to speak several men ran across the square with wisps of hay in their hands and tried to induce the men to go over to a saloon where the Democratic candidate for county clerk was waiting to "set up the beer." Not a man went.

VETERANS AND PENSIONS.

campment Indorsed with Cheers.

Through some neglect on the part of press agents the full report of the pension committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic has not been published by the Western newspapers. The resolutions were prepared by an able committee, of which Col. I. N. Walker was chairman. The reading was listened to with the closest attention, and, after reading, the resolutions were unanimously adopted with emphatic demonstrations of approval. In view of the fact that Democratic newspapers and orators are making frantic attempts to defend the Hoke Smith policy, the voice of the great nonpartisan soldier organization is timely. The report reads: Your committee on pensions would re-spectfully reiterate the sentiments and rerecommendations touching the

rights of the Union veteran and the duties of the government toward him, embodied in our report submitted to the twentyseventh National Encam; After the adoption of that report by the National Encampment there was a change in the action of the Pension Department in its rules for suspension of the payment without hearing, and many of those whose pension had been suspended under that unfair rule have been restored to the rolls. Your committee is, however, of the opinion that there is still just cause for complaint in technical rulings and requirements of the Pension Department which are unfavorable to the applicant and result in unjust discrimination against his interests; that doubts are unjustly decided adversely to the claimant, which, under any reasonably liberal construction, should have been

decided in his favor. Order No. 229 from the Department of the Interior, Bureau of Pensions, issued June 19, 1893, is especially obnoxious as establishing peedless and hard requirements in the preparation and forwarding of testimony in support of claims.

We insist that evidence very often procured after years of effort and at great expense of time and money on the part of the applicant should not be thrown out for mere lack of form or want of compliance with any purely technical or arbitrary rules, and we urge that this order be so modified as to provide that all evidence presented be fairly examined and con-

Your committee feels constrained to call the attention of the National Encampment to the fact that a large part of the appropriation made by the Fifty-second Congress for the payment of pensions for the year ending June 30, 1894, was unused and turned back into the treasury, while hundreds of thousands of unadjudicated claims remained pending in the Pension Bureau. At the same time credit is claimed on behalf of Congress and the administration upon the grounds that the aggregate appropriations have been reduced, yet it appears that the only reduction made has been effected by cutting down the appropriation for pensions so that Union veterans alone feel the effects of this spirit of economy. It is a significant fact that while a period of seventeen years elapsed between the ending of our war with Mexico and the close of the war for the Union, yet the amount now expended for the pensioning of the soldiers of the Mexican war is increasing, while the amount expended for pensions to Union veterans is diminishing. We feel compelled to say that there is evidently, on the part of both the administration and the legislative departments, a feeling of hostility to our worthy and suffering comrades, the wards of the Nation, who bore the burden and heat of battle-a feeling which certainly should not exist in a country saved by their devotion. While the Grand Army of the Republic is pledged "to purity in public affairs." and will, therefore, sympathize and co-operate with any and all proper efforts at economy, to the end that all public burdens may be reduced to the minimum, we view with extreme regret that false economy which shaves and pares to the quick

at the expense of honor, justice and pat-We insist upon an honest, patriotic construction and administration of existing pension laws and that every just claim shall be speedily settled so that whatever is found due shall be paid while the ap-

plicant is alive to receive it. We are confident that the loval sentiments of the country will condemn a policy that attempts to recuperate the public treasury at the expense largely of the slender purses of our disabled heroes, their widows and orphans.

THE AMERICAN DOLLAR.

Last Monday Was the Centennial of This Interesting Coin. Philadelphia Record.

Uncle Sam's silver dollar celebrates its centennial to-day. Exactly one hundred years ago the first United States silver dollar made its bow to the American public from the doorway of the old Philadelphia mint. The new coin, with the now familiar figures of Liberty and the American eagle, was made after a design by Robert Scot, the mint's first engraver. On July 18, 1794, the Bank of Maryland had made the first deposit of sliver. It consisted of "coins o France" of the value of \$80,715,7346, and these coins reappeared in their transformed guise of American dollars on the 15th day of the following October. Coins had been cast in America, however,

long before this. Virginia started the coining business in the new world in 1612, by turning out brass pieces from a plant cated on the present Bermuda Islands. The picture on the coins represented a "hogge, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found on our first landing." The authorities of the Massachusetts Bay Colony were the next to try their hand, and on May 12, 1652, their General Court established a "mint howse" at Boston. Small silver "pleces," shillings and twopence, were supplied to the Puritans. That proffigate monarch, Charles II, came near revoking the colony's charter for this violation of his royal prerogative; but his van-ity was flattered by the sly interpretation that the "pine tree" on one of the coins was the "royal oak," which had saved his Majesty's life, and the colony escaped. When the congress of the newborn nation took up the question of a national coinage in 1785, at the request of Robert Morris, no less than four different currencies were in vogue in the thirteen new States. Pennsylvania recoined the other dollars at the rate of seven shillings and sixpence. federal law of 1788 swept away the whole English system of pounds, shillings and pence, and substituted the present decimal system. A lot of ground was purchased on Seventh street, near Arch, in this city, and the cornerstone of the first Inited States Mint laid on July 21, 1792. This was also the first building for publi-

use erected under authority of the federa government. An old stillhouse which had occupied the lot was removed, and out of the proceeds Director Rittenhouse set aside the sum of seven shillings and sixpence,

be laid out for punch in laying the